could possibly do. The head-quarters of the Peermade taluk was at Peermade, 32 miles distant from the western border. The area of the five western *pakuthies*, namely, Manimala, Cheruvalli, Chirakadavu, Kanjirappalli and Poonjar, which were in low country, was 210·41 sq. miles. There were no native houses or habitations at Peermade and the place was at an elevation of 3,000 ft. The courts and other Sirkar institutions of the five western *pakuthies* had their transactions with the treasuries of Changanacherry, Kottayam or Meenachil in preference to Peermade owing to the inaccessibility of the latter place. The Member, therefore, prayed that the five western *pakuthies* mentioned above might be separated from the Peermade taluk and formed into a new taluk with Kanjirappalli as its head-quarters. The proposal would not entail any additional expenditure to Government, as, with the formation of a new taluk and the appointment of a Tahsildar with First Class Magisterial powers, the First Class Magistrate's Court at Kanjirappalli and the Stationary Magistrate's Court at Mundakayam could be abolished. The Member prayed that speedy effect might be given to his proposal.

Dewan's reply.—There is some force in what the Member says. His representation will be considered.

(2) Forest Revenue.

13. Desirability of throwing open for cultivation portions of the Reserves in the Ranni and Kumpazha *pakuthies*.

Mr. S. Perumal Pillai (Member, Chengannur Taluk) said that, until recently, the chief means of livelihood of the people of Ranni and Kumpazha *pakuthies* was the cultivation of portions of Government waste lands and forests. With the reservation of forests under the Forest Regulation in those *pakuthies* and the consequent prohibition of cultivation within them, the condition of the ryots became very miserable. Even the cultivation of lands outside reserved forests was prohibited by the department. The Member prayed that the Eata forests included within the reserved forests in the Ranni, Kumpazha and Pathanamthitta *pakuthies* might be allowed to be cultivated by the permanent residents of those *pakuthies*.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

14. Need for dissafforesting the Thenkotam, Manianthra and Manakad Reserves for purposes of cultivation.

Mr. Mathai Pyli (Member, Thodupuzha Taluk) said that the subject was brought up at the last session also. There were not enough lands suitable for cultivation in the taluk. The unregistered lands still available were rocky and unfit for cultivation. He, therefore, prayed that the Thenkotam, Manianthra and Manakad Reserves, which lay adjoining registered holdings and which did not fetch any appreciable revenue to the Government, might be registered in the names of the people of the taluk on levy of a fixed rate of *tharavila*.

Dewan's reply.—Noted.

15. Desirability of applying the Cardamom Rules passed in 1080 to the grazing of cattle and the felling of trees in the Cardamom Hills.

Mr. T. K. Alagiri Raja (Member, Devicolam Taluk) represented that the forest subordinates forced the hill tribes in the Cardamom Hills, known as the Mannans and Muthuvans, into subjection on the pretence of Sirkar work and prevented them from doing their cultivation or earning their wages by cooly labour. They also placed all sorts of obstacles in the way of the hill tribes getting any lands registered in their names. In the case of the Anjanad ryots also, the Forest subordinates interfered similarly and prevented them from resorting to *punja* cultivation in the hills, which they were doing formerly. The Member, therefore, prayed for the following relief measures:—

(1) that stringent orders be issued to the Forest Department not to interfere, in any way, with the hill tribes and the Cardamom ryots in their cultivation ;

(2) that every facility be afforded to the hill tribes for obtaining lands on *pattom* ;

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